

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.
HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1898.

BY AUTHORITY.



To ROBERT G. DAVIS, Esq., and RICHARD H. STANLEY, Esq.,
Whereas, by an Act to compile and publish the Penal Laws of the Kingdom, both in the Hawaiian and English languages, approved 22d of June, A. D. 1888, the Judges of the Supreme Court are directed to cause to be compiled, ready for publication in both the Hawaiian and English languages, the Penal Laws of the Kingdom which may be in force at the termination of the Legislative Assembly of 1888.

We having full confidence in your skill and ability to make the compilation of Penal Laws above directed to be made, do hereby commission you jointly to compile ready for publication the Penal Laws as herein directed, and to submit the same to us for examination, and being approved, you are further charged with the duty of reading and correcting the proofs of the printer, in both Hawaiian and English. And for what you may do in these premises, this shall be your sufficient authority.

[Signed] ELISHA H. ALLEN,
JAMES W. ALLEN,
Official Information has been received at this department that during the temporary absence of Elias Perkins, Esq., from Lahaina, Wm. G. Needham, Esq., has been duly appointed Acting Vice Consul of the United States for that port. He will be respected accordingly.

[Signed] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1898.

Official information has been received at this department that Colonel Z. S. Spalding, who was appointed Acting Consul of the United States for the port of Honolulu, has left this Kingdom, and that Elias Perkins, Esq., Consul of the United States for the port of Lahaina, has been appointed Acting Consul for the port of Honolulu. To the official acts and doings of Mr. Perkins in his aforesaid capacity of Acting Consul, full and exclusive faith and credit will be given until further notice.

[Signed] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, September 1, 1898.

Vessel Wanted.

By authority of the Board of Immigration, the undersigned solicits proposals for furnishing a

Schooner or Other Vessel.

Of sufficient capacity to accommodate at least Forty Immigrant Passengers. Such vessel will be required to proceed to the GILBERT AND CAROLINE ISLANDS. And such other points as may be designated by the Board, or the Agent who may be selected, to take charge of the enterprise.

PROPOSALS will be received until the First Day of September next.

Further information may be obtained by application to

FERD. W. HETTINGER, President.
August 24th, 1898.

List of Tax-Collectors Appointed for 1898.

OAHU:
Honolulu.....G. H. Lane
Ewa and Waimanalo.....W. E. Schuchman
Waialua.....W. C. Lane
Kalaheo.....P. K. Lane
MAUI:
Lahaina.....Peter H. Treadway
Waikaloa.....H. K. Kahanu
Maunaloa.....J. K. Kahanu
Hana.....T. C. Forsyth
Molokai and Lanai.....D. Kaopahu
HAWAII:
Hilo.....G. W. Aho Hapai
Hamakua.....J. K. Kahanu
North Kohala.....W. M. Mene
South Kohala.....H. Cooper
North Kona.....J. G. Hapili
South Kona.....K. Kahanu
Kauai.....L. E. Swain
Puna.....S. P. Puna
KAUAI:
Hanalei.....Sam. W. Lee
Anahulu.....S. K. Kahanu
Lihue.....T. H. Marshall
Koloa.....W. O. Smith
Waimea.....J. H. Kahanu
Niihau.....Frank Sinclair
By order of the Acting Minister of Finance.

His HIGHERNESS M. KUKUNAOA shows no marked symptoms of improvement. Daily consultations of physicians have been held at his bedside, but they can give no great hopes, as yet, of his recovery.

We are not disposed to dispute with our neighbors upon the definition of terms, and therefore, so long as the application of the word coolie to our Chinese immigrants is conceded to mean voluntary laborers, as they really are, the use of the term will not falsify facts. It will be contrary to individual as well as national freedom of action if the proposition is erected into a principle that labor may not be sought anywhere by those needing it, in a fair and honorable way; without such efforts being condemned as immoral and contrary to the spirit of the age.

Cheap labor is the great necessity with our agriculturists—labor at such wages and in such available shape as may enable them to place their sugar, rice and other products upon the market at a cost that shall give a margin for profit. The market price is the Procrustean bed to which we must fit all our enterprises. The general opinion of our planters is, that the Chinese, for cheapness, facility in being procured, and efficiency in doing the work required, are the best immigrants that have so far been introduced. They meet the labor question in its simplest and most economical bearings. Finally, we need seek no further.

There are other questions growing out of the effects, influences and results that arise from the introduction of the Chinese in large numbers, that may well engage our attention and awaken our thoughtful consideration as Hawaiians, but the continued importations of them is not as yet necessary, and it will be time enough to meet these complications when they arise. There cannot be the least objection to any planter or private gentleman introducing Europeans under "contracts to serve three or five years, and at the end of that time to locate on or near plantations and raise cane on shares." (Is not this

European coolieism?) Such a result is exceedingly desirable, and though beyond the power of the government to accomplish, can perhaps be brought about by private enterprise. We should be glad to see starving Swedes and Polish-Prussians, in large numbers, locating on these islands, and content to take to rude labor and small pay. Our national prosperity would thereby receive an impetus that would make world-wide our reputation for smartness. Neither is there the least objection to induce them to come by the offer of lands and small farms. The islands are especially created with reference to small farms, and the population, for buying the products of such farms. We all know that kind of farming has always met with eminent success. The region from Ulukoula to Kaupo, on Maui, may be admirably parcelled out in small farms, and the European laborer, if not satisfied with one might have two offered him.

Fortunately or unfortunately, the arable lands in this kingdom are not capable of division into small farms that can be worked as such to profit. Some of the larger sugar estates, if prosperity attends their future operations, might with advantage to the national wealth be divided, while there are many small lands that can be put into sugar or rice that only await an assured reward for their cultivation to find men willing to work them. Several such small estates are already in cultivation, and we believe it is through such as these that the great increase of our sugar product must arise. But every such one started, however hard working and industrious its owners may be, laborers under the same disadvantage that the larger ones encounter—a scarcity of cheap labor. The European, out of his contract and on his little farm would call as lastly for Hawaiian or Chinese laborers as his more pretentious neighbor. Is it possible that he might influence some of his friends at home to come out and be laborer in turn for him?

Foreigners by almost every packet leave these islands who are not above rude labor at home—will work on farms for small wages or a bare subsistence, but they cannot afford to work, and they will not work at the wages our agriculturists can pay. Eight or ten dollars per month will not keep a meat-eating, woolen-dressed European. The cost of living for him in this country is much above such wages, even were he content to work in the field with the laborers now employed there. Such foreigners look about, and finding no chances, leave for other parts of the world. We are having a constant stream of this free immigration, and we need hardly send a Commissioner to Europe to inaugurate another, unless we can either reduce the cost of living or increase the rates of wages. The Reciprocity Treaty would meet both of these conditions, and by reason of this, it is believed by its supporters to be desirable to the increase of our prosperity. The Government, believing that such results will follow, nonchalant alike to Hawaiian and foreigner, have steadily and sincerely, since its ratification here, pressed it, by its Envoys there, upon the Senate for acceptance.

If this treaty falls to the ground, no better one will ever be negotiated. We may have to regret its failure, but such an issue will be more detrimental to individual interests than the general welfare.

The Labor Question.

MR. EDITOR:—To the Planters and others interested in the development of agriculture on these islands, and its concomitant, the labor question, it is amusing, if not surprising to witness the erratic course of your contemporary journal, the *Advertiser*. The down-right practical men among us who have experience in the matter of laborers, and who also are cognizant of the schemes and flights as set forth in that journal from time to time during a long period, make charitable allowance for them, as coming from a visionary or reliable one—and therefore, many of its views which are set forth pass away "like the idle wind which is heeded not."

Having a personal interest in the labor question, I have given some attention to the late articles on the subject that have appeared in the journals of your city, as also to former articles that have treated on the topic, and I cannot but attest to the general correctness of your observations relative thereto as given in your last issue.

As a matter of curiosity, some of the views that the *Advertiser* has given to the public may be recalled and compared with its present expressions. In the year 1887, in an article on the "Labor Question," the following may be found: "We have got enough of Chinese." "We think the case clearly stated in this article, showing that any further importation of coolies is unwise." "The history of our plantations and of our courts of justice all go to show that our coolie laborers are of the lowest and most degraded class of humanity, but little elevated above the brute creation." "These coolies are imported solely for laborers, and unless they show a disposition to follow an honest calling, they should be compelled to continue in the service they enlisted in." "A law will be required compelling them to re-engage in service for a term of years, or to return to their own country, or to enter the government public service." "The faithful labor of one northern European will produce more in one day than the labor of five coolies, and save the expense of a field driver or overseer."

Now, in a late article in said paper on the "coolie system," we read: "No reasonable man objects to the introduction of immigrants from China, Japan or elsewhere." "We need laborers, we must have them from China, from Japan, from wherever they will come." It now seems apparent that our would-be guide, the *Advertiser*, which one year instructs that "a law will be required compelling them," does the next year, when a law is made bearing upon their case, turn about and rebel against its own sage advice! and suggests the leasing of writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of these coolies that every one of them may secure personal liberty. The thanks of "pettyfogging lawyers" will be due to the

Advertiser for its index of direction for business in their line—whatever the planters and others may think of the suggestion!

The history of some of our plantations the present year show conclusively, that many of these same coolies "but little elevated above the brute creation" have been gathered into schools for religious instruction, and have made progress under the benevolent efforts of Christian masters and overseers. The Press reports that only the last month, one who was imported a coolie having been deemed a thoroughly worthy Christian and competent man, received appointment under the auspices of a Hawaiian Christian organization as a teacher and preacher to his fellow countrymen on the plantations, and we doubt not, he will receive all encouragement from our worthy and well-disposed planters and masters of Chinese coolies. And this is the class "whom no efforts can christianize or civilize!"

"O consistency thou jewel!" Your correspondence has had experience in their capacity as laborers on these islands with the Swede, the German, English, Irish, "the irrepressible Yankee," Negroes, Kanakas and Coolies, and can affirm, that with good treatment and good wages, great shirks and good working men will be found among each class; and that the view put forth that "the labor of one northern European will produce more in one day than the labor of five coolies," is a delusion which will "vanish in thin air" when the one is "pitted" against the five under equal conditions. This is not said with the design of detracting from the good qualities of the northern European laboring class or any other. By all means let them be tried, and the Southern Polynesian Islanders also.

The coolies of the *Eastfield* importation, a lot of which the writer has good acquaintance, are a manageable and efficient set of laborers, giving prime satisfaction, and are regarded preferable to Hawaiians, and in our views, verify the report of Dr. Hillebrand, that the Chinese coolies of all the Asiatic races available, possess the best physical capacity for labor.

The labor question is truly one of momentous importance to this nation, and the Board of Immigration have a most responsible, and as is witnessed, a most thankless task in any effort to supply the clamorous demand for laborers.

Dissolution of the Firm of J. Robinson & Co.

The oldest firm in Honolulu, that of James Robinson & Co., was last Saturday dissolved by the death of Robert G. Lawrence, one of its two original members. It was commenced in 1822, and the shipyard located on the point (Pakia) in 1827, where by patient industry, close application to business, and prudent management of their affairs, the firm has accumulated wealth and grown aged with the flight of years. Mr. R. W. Holt was for many years a partner. He died in 1881, leaving a large estate to his family.

The commencement of this firm was through a common friendship and a common misfortune—the result of one of those accidents which give a turn to human life, and which divert it from its former course. In 1821, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lawrence, both young men, left England to seek their fortunes in the distant and then imperfectly known Pacific Ocean. They sailed in the *Hermes*, reaching Honolulu in the spring of 1822. The Japan whaler *Onoda* having been just brought into notice, the *Hermes*, together with the British ship *Port*, started the same day from this port to cruise there. Twenty days out, on the same night, both vessels ran upon an unknown reef, and were totally lost. More than sixty persons were thus thrown upon a desolate, barren lagoon island, in an unexplored part of the ocean, with no prospect of succor except through their own management and skill.

Mr. Robinson commenced to build a schooner from the wreck of the ships, in which, with eleven others, he subsequently reached these islands in October, 1822. Before the completion of the schooner, an English whaler made the reef, and took away all the men except Mr. Robinson's party of six, and six sailors, who would neither go away nor work for their own deliverance.

Four months were spent upon the reef—now known as the Pearl and Hermes Reef, and the schooner, short of water and provisions, started for Honolulu. A long passage of ten weeks, with no other nautical instrument than an old quadrant and a pin-beech-wood to determine their position, brought them in sight of Hawaii with scarcely any provisions left, and only three gallons of fresh water on board.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lawrence, thus thrown upon this island as waifs from the sea—their original plans entirely broken up, had really, by their indomitable energy and thrift, made the wreck on the Pearl and Hermes Reef the foundation of their subsequent business and financial success. Their schooner was sold here for two thousand dollars, and Mr. Robinson found immediate engagement to put up others, imported about that time from the East. They found that a shipyard was already a necessity of the port, and they entered upon the business. In 1827 they obtained from Kalaheo, Pakia, the Point—then nothing more than a coral reef, on which they established their shipyard and built the first wharves able to take alongside coasters and ships.

Through the long period of forty-six years this firm has identified itself with the business interests of the islands, and its name and financial resources have become familiar to all our residents. The partnership that existed was not one founded on legal forms or written conditions. It was commenced and has been carried on these long years through the simple force of individual character and confidence in personal integrity. That either member of the firm insisted upon a business transaction or an investment contrary to the opinion of the others, was an unknown fact. The firm has always been an unit in its plans and transactions, keeping their affairs to themselves and continuing steadily prosperous.

R. H. Agricultural Society.

The following business was transacted at the annual meeting of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, held in the Supreme Court room in Honolulu, on the 28th day of August:

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The President, Judge Montgomery, read his report to the Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Judd, read his report for the year, which was approved and filed, and ordered to be published.

A motion was unanimously passed that a Certificate of Life Membership be presented to the Hon. W. Hillebrand, M. D., in consideration of his eminent services and expenditure of private funds, in the service of the Society.

A motion was carried that the address of the President, just read, be published.

The election of officers was then held. (The names of the officers elected were published in our issue of Sept. 2d, Ed.)

Mr. Castle remarked that the thanks of the Society be presented to Judge Montgomery for the interest he has ever manifested in the prosperity of the Society, and the manner in which he had presided in the administration of its affairs.

Mr. Castle remarked that in making this motion he felt that his thanks were due to Judge Montgomery for what he had done to promote the interests of the Society.

The motion was passed unanimously. Adjourned.

President's Report.

The close of another year brings together the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting provided in its original Constitution of 1851, in which it is also a fundamental rule that the retiring President shall deliver an address, epitomizing its proceedings for the past year. Such, however, was the torpid condition of the Society for several years, that its annual meetings, and consequently its annual meetings, had entirely died out. It is, therefore, with no small amount of gratification that I now leave to revive that salutary rule under more cheering and favorable auspices.

A fatal error had been committed by the Society in the selection and purchase of a site at so great a distance from town as to be inaccessible to pedestrians, who form a vast majority of the community; as was too conclusively proved by the rapid and total cessation of annual meetings, (on whose money it must always depend for support.) After that purchase, so that the property of the Society was, for some seven years, vested in the few life members who had originally qualified by paying \$50 each to its funds.

The sale of that ill-fated garden, in 1860, placed the Society in the position for which I had steadily and almost single handed contended, both publicly and privately, for several years, and enabled us to purchase another site more eligible; and I have now the pleasure to report that a site has been purchased in the lot, in Emma Street, containing about three acres of excellent land, within a very few minutes' walk of the town, well watered and commanding a splendid view of the town and adjoining ocean, and in all respects unobjectionable, except in its too limited area, a defect quite within the reach of remedy by the purchase of other adjacent lands, if only the funds shall be contributed for the purpose, which I by no means despair of.

Already the new garden, under the management of our vigorous gardener, Mr. Crowell, has been graded, cultivated, fenced, and partially planted with about 300 choice and valuable exotic trees and plants—the result, mainly, of Dr. Hillebrand's Asiatic tour—and when completed, will contain a specimen of every useful and ornamental plant collected by him, the value of which, to all who have any appreciation of such matters, it would be difficult to over-estimate. Many of them have already proved to be well adapted to our soil and climate, and it is hoped that by judicious and careful management in our garden, where those already planted seem most healthy and vigorous, almost all of them may eventually become acclimated. I am quite safe in asserting that so extensive cultivation of such valuable exotics has never before been accomplished anywhere in so limited a period.

It will be seen by the report of Mr. Derby, the Society's excellent and competent Curator, (to whose skill and untiring energy in the successful care and culture of the planted seeds forwarded by Dr. Hillebrand, the Kingdom is mainly indebted for so valuable and splendid a collection,) that he has distinguished over the Kingdom, gratuitously, 632 plants; and has sold for account of the Society 151 plants; and has reserved for the new garden about 100 plants, making in all, 1,363, comprising 115 species of most valuable and ornamental trees and plants, among which may be mentioned the camphor, cinnamon, plantain or allspice, nutmeg, jack fruit, basil, fruit, jamboes of sorts, jambolan, plantain, betel pepper, cubeb pepper, palms of several species, (some fruit bearing), trees yielding yam, valuable dye woods and tanning material, Japan wax tree, the commercial value, tall tree, soap tree, Indian salad tree, looking glass tree, sage plant, Java plum, Bengal quince, senna bearing tree, teak tree, (of which thousands of seeds have been circulated, and many of them growing on the islands.) Also, the famous Upas tree, crane myrtle, a most beautiful grass, ironwood tree, Planera, a splendid climber, (to be seen at Dr. Hoffmann's in perfection), and a large number of other beautiful ornamental and fruit-bearing trees. These are only a small sample of a great whole.

It will be seen by the Treasurer's report that the funds of the Society are in a satisfactory state; and as the greater part of the heavy outlay in the purchase and culture of the new garden has already been disbursed, and a comfortable balance remains on hand, the Society enters on another year of its rather checkered existence under tolerably bright auspices. I think it is hardly too much to anticipate for it an amount of public support which will enable it to extend the area of the new garden, and to which I have reason to believe that the Hon. Board of Immigration and Agriculture, to whom we are already indebted for a liberal donation, will also contribute.

It is frequently suggested that a Society assuming the title of "Agricultural," ought to embrace in its projects and operations more elements of that all-important department than can be achieved by a mere metropolitan garden, such as the introduction of improved live stock, and experiments on the culture of food-producing plants and seeds—a suggestion fully appreciated by those who have had the management of the Society's affairs of late years. It ought not to be forgotten that the Society has already made some progress in the latter branch, and amongst other valuable introductions, has established the cultivation of Carolina Rice, which has proved so admirably adapted to the soil and climate of the country, as well as to the habits of the natives, and which was originally raised in, and distributed from, the former garden, by the Society's energetic Curator, Mr. Holstein, and which has since become an important and lucrative staple export. It is intended to devote an adequate portion of the new garden to experiments on the culture of new plants and seeds, with a view to the distribution of such as may be found of practical value; but as regards the introduction of live stock, its cost is quite beyond the reach of any funds at the disposal of the Society. If the community resident on the several islands shall see fit to sustain the Society—now, as I feel convinced, effectually resuscitated—with adequate funds, we anticipate, ere long, being in a position to encourage individual enterprise in that department by premiums for the introduction of meritorious stock, which is as much as the Society can reasonably aspire to do at present.

This Society, which originated in 1850, is by its original Constitution and subsequent Charter, composed of two classes of members, viz: Life Members, whose qualification is the payment of \$50 in one sum to its funds; and, yearly, and who, on voting to pay, cease to have any voice in it. It is not endowed in any way, and does not own any property yielding revenue, and is, therefore, entirely dependent for its subsistence on the good will of the public, and such assistance as the Board of Immigration and Agriculture may be pleased to render. If, therefore, the operations of the Society, of late years, have been less efficient or satisfactory than might be desired, the public, who have withheld that assistance so indispensable to its efficiency and progress, must be content to bear the responsibility of its shortcomings. It is to be hoped that when the progress made by the Society since the last annual meeting, shall be known and appreciated, our fellow citizens will not fail to contribute the very trifling amount necessary to qualify a life member, and acquire a voice in its management. I anticipate the day, and at no very remote period, when the lack of a right to visit the Society's garden will be a matter of reproach, as its possession will be an indispensable luxury, to at least every citizen of the metropolis.

The election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year, is one of the duties of the present meeting. It is to be regretted that so few take an interest in its progress, and that its officers must be selected from so limited a number, for it is worse than useless to place any in office whose taste or interest in its objects is not sufficient to induce them to devote a small portion of their time to it. Allow me to request that the meeting shall elect another member to fill the Presidential chair for the coming year. That office was not originally intended to be a monopoly, and I do not think it is for the interest of the Society to allow it to become so. I know that there are others amongst its members in every way qualified to discharge its duties, and who, I hope, will not object to do so. In whatever position it may please you to place me, I shall not fail to take the same interest in, and devote the same attention to, its affairs as heretofore.

Steam Plows.

The application of power to replace human hands in the performance of rude labor, has in agriculture been as successful as in any other department of industry. The farm, of late years, has become the field for the introduction of many labor saving machines, that have so reduced the cost of production as to make lands valuable that were once deemed not worth tillage. This is particularly the case with California, most of whose immense agricultural capabilities are due to improved implements. Her fields are plowed, sowed, reaped, and the grain thrashed and bugged for market by machines. The reaping and thrashing machines are so perfect and do their complicated work so thoroughly that little is left for inventive genius in that direction. Attention is now given to the accomplishment of plowing by steam. This is not difficult on level areas and in favorable ground, and steam plows are not a new practical idea. But the cost has been a great hindrance to the general use of steam plows, as not every farmer can afford ten to fifteen thousand dollars for a plow. The latest improvements are thus noticed in a late exchange. The Coffin & Standish steam plow, a California invention, has been successfully tested at Martinez, where the inventors reside. It is said to be alike practical and economical in its working. The plow is about thirty feet long and thirteen feet wide, and weighs about a thousand and a half tons. It is capable of a speed of six miles an hour, but when working moves at about the pace of a walking horse, at the same time plowing, harrowing, and sowing a breadth of twelve feet, leaving the ground duly powdered mellow, and level as a house floor. With the reaper and thrasher attached it leaves nothing to be desired for wholesale farming.

Another steam plow, on quite a different principle, has been recently invented by George Willard, of Chicago. This plow operates by means of revolving spades, power to propel the machine being separately applied. It excavates a width of six feet—each of the six "spades," at every revolution, turning a section six by thirteen inches in size and ten inches in depth, with forty pounds of steam a speed of about one mile per hour can be attained. The cost of the machine is from \$2,000 to \$2,500 currency, and it is said to be able to turn over the ground at the rate of an acre per hour. A company with \$50,000 capital has been formed in Chicago to manufacture these plows somewhere in the West, but we have seen no account of its operations. The beginning, however, has been made, and in a few years the application of steam to plowing will be common all over the country. The changes which this will work can hardly be overestimated.

Crow's.

The crow has found a friend at the East. He has but few in these islands.

A warm discussion for and against crows took place at an Agricultural Congress in New York. Most of the speakers were down on crows; but one farmer of admitted intelligence and success, excited great laughter by announcing that he kept time rows to protect his corn-fields from the ravages of the grab and cut-worm. They spend the whole day hunting them for amusement, their appetite is appeased. He counted over a hundred June bugs that one of his crows picked up for breakfast. He says that what crows and fruit are consumed by crows and fruit is trifling compared with what they save from destruction by insects.—*Alb.*

THEOD. C. HEUCK Offers for Sale New and Desirable Goods SHORTLY EXPECTED

FROM EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES, —PER—

R. C. Wylie from Hamburg, Wilhelm I. from Bremen, Ceylon from Boston, AND PER Steamers Idaho and Montana,

—AS ALSO—

By Every Packet from San Francisco

AS FOLLOWS:

Shipment per R. C. Wylie,

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, &c.

BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR quality and new styles: White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a sup'r art. Assorted Coloreds, and a new style in Cottons and Woolen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Bathings, Black and Colored Drapes, Cashmeres, ac, Black, White and Blue Closures and Alpaca, Superior White and Drab Molesters, White and Blue Flannels, Black Silk in pieces, Barage for veils, etc., Black Crapes, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloths, Checked Drapes, Pastelous Stuff, Victoria Lawns, Mosquito Nettings, Burpees and Hessians, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

Clothing &c.

A complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Doeklin, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pants of various styles and qualities, Fine White Manilla and Black Satin Vests, etc. etc.

Shirts,

In great variety and styles, viz: White Madapolam and Fancy Boston Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Hickory Shirts, White Linen, Boon and all Linen Shirts, Plain, Colored, Striped and Fancy Colored Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts,

Hosiery,

A Choice Assortment of Men's Cotton, half Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts and Drawers—all large sizes. A complete inventory of Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, colored and fancy. Ladies' Fine White and Black Stockings, superior quality.

Hats,

Of Different Qualities and Styles.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Of the very best of German and French manufacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc. etc.

Saddlery, &c.,

Men's Superior English, German and French Saddles—large, Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of various styles, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloths, ac

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries & Provisions,

Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior Westphalia Hams, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies—small and large in stone jars, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, assorted Fruits in Symples, Fruits in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Spirits, Wines & Beer,

Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Cognac, Champagne, Claret, the Celebrated Gin of Remy Martin and Sons, Schiedam, Als and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Deffen & Schroeder, Hamburg, the famous Hildbrandt's Black.

Cigars,

From the cheapest to the best Havana

Sundries.

Sellers' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives. Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery of different sizes and patterns, Needles, No. 1 to 16, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Jewels, assorted Feather Dusters, Gents' and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves.

UMBRELLAS—Cotton, Alpaca, and Silks of various colors and patterns. Men's and Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Beads, Suspenders of various qualities and patterns, Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White Lead, Zinc White, Boleit Lined Oil.

CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 36 by 72 and 36 by 48 inches.

ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 6 pounds per square foot.

ROUND BAR IRON, from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches diameter.

WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet each, from 15 by 24 to 30 by 40 inches.

ON HAND,

Besides Other Merchandise,

Downer's best Kerosene Oil, in a gallon tin, Fresh California Lime, Best Portland Cement, Rosendale Cement, Marble Dust and Plaster of Paris, Kerosene Tins, Superior Kerosene Cans. Also, First shipment of the well known MESS BEEF, packed by C. Berle-

mann, on Kauai.

Just Received and Ready for Inspection.

Expected Daily to Arrive per

Ceylon from Boston,

Bales best Assorted Denims, White and Blue Assorted Cottons, Cases Fine Merinoes Printed and Sewing Cottons, Superior White and Brown Cottons and Drills for family use, Lampwick, American Sullies—large size, Hunt's Superior Handled Axes—assorted sizes, Native Spades, best make (O's), Card Matches, Gutta Serena Rose and Couplings, 1 inch, etc, Saltpeetre, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Turk's Island Salt, etc, etc.

Also, Soon to Follow per

Wilhelm I.